

EVENING BULLETIN

Published Every Day Except Sunday,
at 120 King Street, Honolulu,
T. H., by the

BULLETIN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
WALLACE R. FARRINGTON, Editor

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Evening Bulletin.	
Per month, anywhere in U. S.	\$.75
Per quarter, anywhere in U. S.	2.00
Per year, anywhere in U. S.	8.00
Per year, postpaid, foreign	11.00
The Sunday Bulletin.	
Per month35
Per quarter95
Per year	3.25
Per year, postpaid, foreign	4.15
Weekly Bulletin.	
Six months50
Per year, anywhere in U. S.	1.00
Per year, postpaid, foreign	1.50
Evening and Sunday Bulletin.	
Per month, anywhere in U. S.	.90
Per quarter, anywhere in U. S.	2.35
Per year, anywhere in U. S.	9.25
Per year, postpaid, foreign	12.75
Sunday and Weekly Bulletin.	
Per year	\$ 2.00
Per year, postpaid, foreign	3.25
Telephone	240
Postoffice Box	715

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1902.

Hayti has had another revolution that lasted but an hour. Hayti has the revolution business down to a fine art.

If Andrew Carnegie really has \$20,000,000 with which to buy the Philippines, there are mighty few Americans who will object to the sale.

Richard Croker is reported to again be on his way to New York to assume the control of Tammany. Only the Boss can do no wrong and keep the peace in the Tammany family.

With a full complement of fireworks guaranteed there ought to be no difficulty in filling in the remaining essentials of an appropriately uproarious Fourth of July celebration.

The upshot of the discussion on the merits of Olia and kua mills seems to be that Ewa is a banner plantation while Olia is hard to beat, and the sugar-makers of Hawaii don't take dust from any cane-sugar section of the world.

There is every reason to believe that the silk industry can be made a success in these islands, if some of our business leaders are able to recover from a state of sugar intoxication long enough to deal with the industry in a businesslike manner.

Richmond Pearson Hobson is reported to have accepted a position in the shipyard of Lewis Nixon. Both Hobson and Nixon have swung around the circle of bidding for popular favor. Hobson has been kissed and Nixon kicked. There is no doubt about their ability to build ships, and their decision to stick strictly to business is undoubtedly a wise one.

Captains of industry are all right, but the city that can boast of a strong element of intelligent workmen, skilled mechanics and professional engineers is better assured of solid progress than the community that counts its millionaires. The frugal home of the unassuming workman does more for the stability and advancement of the nation than all the social glamor and tinsel that wealth can always purchase.

The late Associated Press dispatches received in the Peru mail contain a telegram to the State Department under date of May 17, stating that there was then more than enough supplies afloat to supply the needs of the sufferers at Martinique and surrounding islands. It was further recommended that all further subscriptions be stopped. A better tribute to the speedy response to the call for aid could not be given.

A Honolulu correspondent of the New York Sun says: "It would not be a great surprise if the Governor now requested the President to accept his resignation, as he has been anxious for some time to lay down the cares of state. His friends insisted on his accepting the office in the first place, and they will now undoubtedly insist that he retain it, his policy having been so heartily commended by the President." Thus is another incident furnished of a man's purported friends proving his worst enemies.

It will be a sad day for Hawaii if Wilcoxism or Doleism or any other ism is allowed to stand in the way of the Federal appropriation for Honolulu's fire claims. This measure is not partisan in any sense. It is not a Treasury raid, nor does it come in on the same plane as the annual pork barrel schemes. If ever a just plea for assistance was made to Congress, the Hawaiian request is one. It is of course within the power of Congress to hold this Territory off at arms' length and grant it no more consideration than an occasional kick in its financial shins, but there is no justice in such a course.

AMERICAN FORESTRY: A NEW CAREER

By J. RUSSELL SMITH, in The Forum.

The young forester has prospects of a salary that equals, or slightly exceeds, that of the college professor, and the location of his home will usually make his necessary living expenses less than those of the teacher. Within a decade, he may be in the employ of a railroad company, and have charge of many pieces of woodland which he will be able to reach easily by rail. He may secure a position as a State forester, or as a member of a State corps. This is a promising field. Several of our forested States are coming into the possession of abandoned stump lands; and the care of them requires a forester who can supervise the work, look after the public interests and disseminate information among the people. The State of New York is even buying up hundreds of square miles of woodland to add to its forest reserve. The United States Government has a constantly increasing need of men. The public holdings are tremendous. For each of the last three years the forestry appropriation has been doubled, and the work that is being done for the private citizen is growing as rapidly as are the appropriations. These Government foresters are in attendance in the department at Washington during the winter, but with the coming of spring they are scattered throughout the United States. They go to the woods of New England, of the South, and of the West, and record the growth of the trees for original work.

NO CUBAN FAVORS.

The Cuban tariff concession situation does not clarify as promised. Cuba's chances for obtaining favors from this Congress are growing beautifully less, and all the pressure the administration can bring to bear seems of no avail. When the beet sugar stalwarts took the bit in their teeth and overrode the administration the radical action so distressed the party managers that for a time there seemed to be a sentiment that the House members did not fully realize what they had done, and would, under the kindly attention of the Senate, think over their rash deed and fall into line. Beet sugar Senators appeared to be weakening and "some sort of relief legislation" was confidently promised.

As time goes on the beet sugar stalwarts, far from repenting, are using every energy in strengthening their lines to send Cuban tariff relief to a speedy pigeon-hole death. For a time there was a prospect of whipping the stalwarts into shape by an attempt to place upon them the responsibility of holding up canal legislation. They have evaded this charge by practically guaranteeing the passage of the canal bill. They have met the administration forces at every point and outgeneraled them. If the dispatches tell a true story.

The latest club brought into the fight is the threat that an attempt to force the Cuban bill will be met by a revival of all the reciprocity treaties and a general movement for tariff revision. Senators Platt and Aldrich are known to be strongly opposed to such a course and would prefer to let Cuba slide rather than have the broader question opened up at this time. From all indications the only favor Cuba will receive from this Congress will be an investigating commission. This will give Cuba an opportunity to demonstrate its ability to give Congressional visitors a good time and meanwhile impress the members with Cuban distress.

OUR TRADE WITH CHINA.

[New York Commercial.] Now that the Chinese exclusion bill has been passed by one branch of Congress merchants of the Pacific Coast are opening their eyes to the possible effect that it may have upon the trade relations between China and the United States. Most efforts to force consideration of this branch of the subject failed while the bill was being discussed. The law-makers were warned, to be sure, that if they continued to bar the entrance of Chinese too rigidly the empire would certainly retaliate, and that discriminating tariff legislation might be the form of retaliation. China is now said to be engaged in formulating a new tariff on imports and the time is opportune for her to deal a blow to this country, if she so desires. Great Britain and other commercial nations have special ambassadors at Peking to watch the progress of this tariff construction and see to it, so far as in them lies, that the interests of their countries are protected. America has no such ambassador on the ground, but our treaty commissioner, General Thaddeus S. Sharretts, is still at Peking, and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is urging President Roosevelt to empower him to act as our special agent to protest against tariff discrimination against us. What effect this protest would have, considering the possible grievance held against us by China, cannot be judged, but it is certainly wise to have the protest on record whatever may be its effect.

It is asserted—with what justice it is impossible to calculate—that Great Britain, jealous of the growth of our Chinese trade in the past few years, is trying through her ambassador to secure the imposition of a discriminating tariff of 15 per cent against United States products, especially those of the Pacific Coast. If such discrimination is made, it will place our merchants at a great disadvantage in the markets of China—a disadvantage that would result greatly to the benefit of British traders. With the exclusion act confronting him, it is very doubtful if General Sharretts would have much real influence in his tariff negotiations; but even if he fails utterly to gain protection for our trade interests, it will be consoling to know that the Government has done what it could in favor

of our commerce. It is an old and significant proverb that "chickens come home to roost," and if we are forced to build the coops for the brood resulting from a too drastic exclusion policy and nourish it at our own expense, we must do it gracefully and without complaint. HD EDTL'COL

PLENTY UNCTION.

[Hilo Tribune.] The Advertiser accuses the Hilo Tribune of "hugging flattery unction to its soul." Well, at such a game, which must be even more modern than the ping pong craze, the Tribune will undertake to acquit itself as well as did the Advertiser when it tackled the Volcano road. If the Advertiser will repair the Olia road at Smith's estimate of \$10 per mile, the Tribune will furnish unction for the contractor while the job lasts.

As to Dole's endorsement having strings to it—the ribbons are nothing more nor less than the meek, but doubtless sincere, willingness of Governor Dole to adopt Roosevelt's supreme rule, "fair play," in his official conduct for the next two years. There is already unmistakable evidence in Hilo that Governor Dole began his "fair play" program before he started home from the East. He learned the "fair play" idea in about four hours' consultation with the President. The Advertiser is probably as fully informed of the rejuvenation of Governor Dole as anyone else.

ARE OTHERS THAN EWA

MUNCHHAUSEN HAS HIS FINAL SAY ABOUT IT

Banner Plantation All Right, But That Does Not Discount the Good Work Being Done By the Boys at Olia.

Editor Evening Bulletin:—If I am permitted to make a last comment on the Olia-Ewa contest, I will give a few figures from plantation reports. "Ewa" states that one thing essential for high polarizations is good cane of high purity, and another is good clarification of the juice. Last season Ewa had juice averaging 87.88 per cent purity, which is undoubtedly a good quality of juice, while a neighboring plantation had juice averaging 84.9 per cent purity, which is a somewhat impure juice. After clarifying (i. e., purifying) their juices, Ewa found her syrup to stand at 87.51 per cent purity while the other plantation got syrup of 87.7 per cent purity. Ewa reduced the purity of her juice 37 per cent, while her neighbor increased her juice 2.8 per cent in purity—made bad juice "better than Ewa's." Alas for Ewa's self-centered complacency, she does not bear the palm for good clarifications.

Good cane? Ewa's cane did yield better juice than her neighbor's, but she required 8.52 tons of it to make one ton of sugar, while the other plantation got a ton of sugar from 8.27 tons of cane. Ergo, Ewa's cane and Ewa's clarification do not account for the high polarization of her sugar. Q. E. D.

Let us see what the quart of water did! Her No. 1 sugar polarized 37.01, and her No. 2 sugar 33.98, neither of which is in any way remarkable, while the waste molasses showed a purity of 45.82 per cent, which is certainly remarkable, but not for excellent work. Almost any plantation beats this. Certainly this is all in the dead past, and Ewa may have taken a great leap ahead in the space of a few short figures for the present crop, we are reluctantly compelled to answer "Ewa's" question with the opinion that the great yields are certainly due to the soil and climatic conditions. Ewa is a

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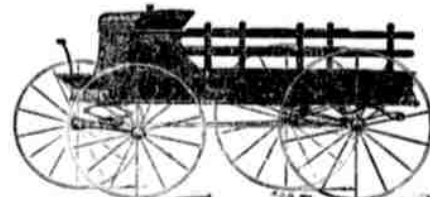
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QUEEN WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND.

The assured recovery of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is not only hailed with pleasure throughout the world because a noble woman is saved to carry on her beneficent reign. Her death would have caused possible serious difficulties in the European family of nations. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who was the logical heir to the throne, does not possess the full confidence of the Dutch people, who fear the Pan-German effect which his accession might induce.

FORFEITURE OF VESSEL

District Attorney R. W. Breckons has entered the suit of United States of America vs. the Schooner Kawaluani. The complaint alleges that G. K. Kakaheine, in charge of the schooner, removed, deposited and concealed certain spirituous liquor upon which a tax was due and unpaid to the United States, and that the liquor was seized by Roy H. Chamberlain, Collector of Internal Revenue. A process and motion against the schooner, her tackle, apparel and furniture, are asked for, to enforce the forfeiture thereof.

An account of the seizure, made Saturday night, appeared in the Sunday Bulletin.

BARON MUNCHHAUSEN.

Kaui, May 23d, 1902.

Read "Wants" on page 5.

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